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Select Miscellany.

The Christmas-Tree

The Christmas- tree is doubtless of German origin. Though in its present form it is comparatively of recent date, yet its pagan prototype enjoyed a very high antiquity. The early Germans conceived of the world as a great tree whose roots were hidden deep under the earth, but whose top, flourishing in the midst of Walhalla, the old German paradise, nourished the she-goat upon whose milk fallen heroes restored themselves. Yggdrasil was the name of this tree, and its memory was still green long after Christianity had been introduced into Germany, when much of its symbolic character was transferred to the Christmas-tree. At first fitted up during the Twelve Nights in honor of Berchata, the goddess of spring, it was subsequently transferred to the birthday of Christ, who, as the God-man, is become the "resurrection and the life". The evergreen fir-tree, an emblem of spring-time, became the symbol of an eternal spring. The burning lights were to adumbrate Him who is the "light of the world," and the gifts to remind us that God, in giving His only Son for the world's redemption, conferred upon us the most priceless of all gifts. This symbolism extended also to the most usual of Christmas presents, apples and nuts; the former being considered as an emblem of youth, the latter as a profound symbol of spring, while the "boy's legs" relate to Saturn, who devoured his own children, and the *Kropfel* to the thunderstone of Thor.—From "Christmas throughout Christendom," by O. M. Spencer, in *Harpers Magazine for January.*

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Around the Christmas tree we stood,
And watched the children's faces,
As they their little gifts received
With childish airs and graces.
We grown folks had our share of fun
In making wee ones merry,
And laughed to see the juveniles
Kiss 'neath the "holly berry."
Beside me sat sweet Bessie Moore,
A lovely dark-eyed maiden,
While near her stood our little Eve,
Her arms with love-gifts laden,
Until around the room she went,
The blue-eyed baby, shyly,
And, blushing red, into each lap.

[illegible] to me the darling came
All empty-handed was she,
And when I asked, "Why slight me thus?"
She answered, "Oh, betause we—
We dinna know *you* tumming here!"
And then, with blue eyes shining,
To Bessie's side she went, her arms
Her sister's neck entwining.
"But *somethi* I must have," said I,
"My Chrisim s-night to gladden."
A shade of thought the baby face
Seemed presently to sadden,
Till all at once, with gleeful laugh—
"Oh! I know what I do, Sir!
I've only sister Bessie left,
But I'll div *her* to you, Sir"

Amid the laugh that came from all,
I drew my new gift to me,
While with flushed cheeks her eyes met mine,
And sent a thrill all through me.
"Oh! blessed little Eve!" cried I;
"Your gift I welcome gladly!"
The little one looked up at me,
Half wonderingly, half sadly.
Then to her father straight I turned,
And humbly asked his blessing
Upon my Christmas gift, the while
My long-stored hopes confessing.
And as his aged hands were raised
Above our heads, bowed lowly,
The blessed time of Christmas ne'er
Had seemed to me so holy.

M. D. Brine, *in Harper's Magazine for January.*

THE WIDOW'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

A CLERGYMAN'S STORY.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

When I came to settle in Hampton the people had been without stated preaching for a long time. I went to work in earnest. In my pulpit labors, and in my every day intercourse with the people, I sought to make Christianity a living, operating power—a companion for the hearthstone and the workshop; a guide and a mentor in all the busy affairs of life; a support under the burden of earthly cares, and a source of blessed hope in the hour of sickness and dissolution.

Just at the edge of the village, on the North, and under the shadow of Mount Prospect, stood a small cot, with a shed, a cow-house, and a shop attached. This shop had been once a shoemaker's shop; but the door was locked now, and the skivings of leather lay untrodden about the stepping-stone, growing black and crisp in the storm and sunshine. I knew that the Widow Naomi Preston lived there—that she lived alone—and that she was very poor. And I had heard her sad story, how her husband had died a drunkard, and how her only child—her son, Noel—had fallen into temptation, and been torn from her by the hand of the Law.

"Noel Preston was really a true-hearted boy," said Charles Bradford, who was my informant; "and the time was when he was one of the fairest lads in the town; but his father's fall broke his spirits, and he took to drink. The rest of the story you can easily imagine. A mother's love did occasionally hold him back for a little while; but the demon had fast hold on him, and finally drew him down. Two years ago come Christmas, Noel Preston, then nineteen, got into a drunken quarrel; or perhaps I should have some other term than quarrel, for I have it from those who were his boon companions that he quarrelled. The circumstances were simply these: It was Christmas evening, and a dance was going at the tavern. Noel was in liquor, and went there to see the dancers, and hear the music; and drank more—drank until he was intoxicated. One of the dancers, who had drank enough to bring out the natural littleness of his soul, objected to Noel's being allowed in the tavern, and finally wound up his opening speech upon the subject by declaring that with the landlord's permission he would put the drunken puppy out. Noel heard him, and demanded to know whom he called a drunken puppy, upon which the dancer—Aaron Robinson by name—replied that he called him—Noel Preston—a drunken puppy, and then added a sentence which was perfectly awful."

"Charles Bradford told me what Robinson said, but I cannot describe it here. After Robinson had uttered those dreadful, brutal words against the memory of Noel's dead father, Noel caught him and dragged him down into the hall, and thence out of doors, where he challenged him to stand up like a man, and either take those words back or fight. The result was a fight, during which a chance blow, delivered full upon the side of Robinson's neck, directly under the ear, dislocated the spine, causing almost instant death. Noel was arrested, and tried, and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

It was during the last week in October that I called upon Mrs. Preston. I found her alone in the little cot, and a feeling of extreme sadness possessed me when I saw how poor she was. She had just been eating when I entered. Upon the rickety table were a pewter plate, a small broken pitcher, a brown drinking-mug, part of a loaf of black bread, and a piece of rusty boiled pork. There was one other chair beside that which she occupied, and this she offered to me. There was a bed in the room; and over a little pine bureau, against the wall, between the two front windows, was tacked up a triangular piece of looking-glass. I could see, at once, that everything not absolutely necessary for the common wants of life had been sold.

The poor woman had handed me a chair, but she had not done it in a spirit of welcome. In fact, I could plainly see that my presence was not agreeable to her, but I meant to overcome her dislike if I could.

"You're the new minister, I suppose!" she said, after I had taken the proffered seat.

I told her I was, and that in the round of my parochial visits I had called in to see her.

She looked up into my face, and I could detect the signs of inward struggling. Presently, she said:

"You might have saved yourself the trouble, sir. I don't belong to your parish, and I have no part in your affairs. I don't have the companionship of those who attend your meeting, and I don't want it. What did you come here for?"

For a moment this question, coming as it did after such a chilling speech, rather non plussed me, but I quickly recovered myself.

"I came to see you, to visit you as I visit others who may be in trouble and sorrow."

She laughed a bitter, freezing laugh, and cried:

"And what are my sorrows and troubles to you? Can you bear them for me?"

"Yes," I told her. "We can all help to bear one another's burdens of life, if we will. If I give you my love, and sympathy, and good-will, and pray for you, will not that relieve you of a portion of the burden?"

"Who talks of love for such as me? Bah! It's a lie! Nobody loves me! And what do you suppose I care for your prayers? How can your prayers benefit me? I tell you they are empty, senseless things."

"That must depend upon what sort of prayers I put forth," I said to her, with a kindly smile. "I mean to show you that my prayers can do much. The cold winter is coming, and you must have food, fuel, and clothing; and you are entitled to them, I will pray for you as I would for my own mother. My lips shall speak only what my hands are willing to make good. You must allow me to take the place, so far as I can, of him who has been taken from you."

For a few seconds, I could not tell how she was going to receive this. Her head bowed, her hands pressed over her face, and I could see that there was an inward struggle. But the gentler spirit triumphed, and love for her boy moved her to speak.

"O, sir, God forgive me if I have been harsh and unkind to you; but you don't know what I have to bear. You've heard the story of my poor boy?"

"Yes," I said.

"O," she went on, "it isn't his being away from me that cuts the deepest into my heart, but when I think the brand is upon him, and that in all the time to come men must shun him and despise him—O, it is cruel, cruel!"

I told the suffering woman that she was mistaken. I told her that the best men of the town did not regard her son as a murderer, nor think him a very great criminal. For my own part, I looked upon him as a poor unfortunate, whose youthful life had been made dark and bitter by the circumstance of his father's death, and whose greatest fault lay in his lack of will to overcome the evil habit that pressed upon him. Touching the event which had caused his imprisonment, I did not regard it as weighing against him in a moral point at all.—That is, it could not, in the eyes of Heaven, increase the weight of his guilt. The killing of a brother man was entirely an accident, and the combat which had led to the homicide was, in a measure, forced upon Noel; for the speech which had been made against his father was a thousand times more cruel than a blow of the fist could have been

Thus I drew out the woman's true heart, and a warm and loving one it was, though almost broken. She loved her son with a love that was a part of her very self. It seemed to be a love spirit pervading every part of her being, which she clasped to her bosom as though it was something of substance which she could grasp and feel. I spent an hour with her, and when I went away she had consented to accept any help which I might send; and she furthermore asked me to come again, freely acknowledging that my visit had done her good.

I had heard enough of Noel Preston to convince me that he was a noble-hearted, right-feeling man, and I determined to visit him. The prison in Shireton was only fifteen miles distant, and on the Monday following my visit to the widow I took one of Mr. Bradford's teams, and, in company with Charles, rode over there. I found the warden to be a man whom I knew, and he very cheerfully called Noel Preston to the visitor's room, where Charles and I had a long interview with him.

There is no need that I should fill up space in transcribing our conversation on that occasion. Suffice it for me to say that I came away loving that unfortunate youth. I found him to be handsome, intelligent and quick-witted, his heart warm and large with generous impulse, and his instincts all bent in the right direction. Such a man could never betray a friend; he could not lie; nor could he witness suffering without doing all in his power towards its alleviation. And, above all else, I found a basis of true religious feeling underlying his whole character—a religious feeling arising from a conception of his duty to God as a Father and Friend, and of his duty to man as a member of a common brotherhood.

Once during the visit I started to speak upon the subject of the old enemy under whose power he had fallen; but he stopped me in an instant.

"Not a word upon that subject!" he cried. "I have borne all of reflection I can bear. 'Twas rum killed my father; and it was rum that brought me here. If I live to go forth again into the world, I will hold up my head if I can; and if my fellows will be kind to me, and give to me the benefit of the good I'll try to do, I shall live in freedom from that tyrant. I know what I say, sir; and I knew that my resolution is strong enough to save me—to save me, to save my mother—God bless her!"

When I came out from that prison I bore in my heart the will to procure Noel Preston's pardon. I returned to Hampton, and upon conversing with the leading citizens I found them all of one mind. If they could be assured that Noel would keep clear of the wine-cup, they would gladly assist in the work of procuring his release. But would they patronize him when he should have once more opened his shop? Yes—they said they would; and Mr. Bradford said, if Noel could not find enough to do in his shop, he would give him a good place in his foundry. Jones Bradford was the manufacturer of the village, and the father of my college friend, Charles Bradford.

My next step was to prepare documents, and obtain signatures; and when I had done what I could do in Hampton, I repaired to Shireton, where I obtained a paper from the good Warden. And thus armed I went to the Governor, and presented the case to himself and his council.

* * * *

It was the day before Christmas. Towards evening I made my way to the humble cot of Naomi Preston. I found the snow piled up in a huge drift before her door, but upon going around to the end of the cot I discovered a clear track, a slight piazza-like projection of the eves having kept the drift away from the wall of the building. I found the widow alone, and more sad than I had ever before seen her. It was not the old complaining sadness, but a deep, pervading melancholy, which asked for no relief. She received me very kindly, however; for she had become to respect me, and, in a measure, to love me.

I told her that I had come to see how she was getting on, and also to warn her that she should hang up her stocking. "For," said I, "we will make you a present to-morrow. On the day when all are remembered, you must not be forgotten."

"No, no," she replied shaking her head with solemn decision. "I want nothing."

I would have spoken, but she put forth her hand and stopped me.

And then I asked her: "On the morrow—the anniversary of the birth of the Blessed Son of God, and of the birth of your own beloved son, may I not come and pray with you?

She looked into my face and the tears fell thick and fast over her thin and furrowed cheeks.

"In God's name yes!" she answered me. "You may come and pray. I shall need prayer. Yes—yes—prayer to God, earnestly and devoutly uttered, may be good for him, as well as for me. But remember—no gala presents for me. In memory of my suffering boy, I will bow my head in sorrow, and the day shall be to me a day of fasting and prayer."

I left her, and hurried homeward, for I had much to do in the way of preparing for Christmas.

The morning came and Christmas dawned bright and beautiful. The moutains of snow gleamed grandly in the sunlight, and men and boys laughed and shouted as they wallowed through them.

At an early hour I went to the widow's cot, accompanied by Mr. Bradford and Charles—and one others—but only we entered at first. We found Mrs. Preston sitting by the fire, her face covered with her apron, and she had been weeping.

For the moment she was disconcerted, and seemed not at all to like this intrusion; but when we had greeted her kindly, and Mr. Bradford and his son had wished her a "merry Christmas," so earnestly and so frankly that true friendship was apparent in salutation, and offered us seats. (She had chairs now.)

"Mrs. Preston," said I, after we had taken our seats, "I have been forced to disobey you. After what you said to me last evening, I would not have taken any steps towards procuring for you anything like a Christmas present, but we had one already selected, and as it will be of vastly more service to you than to any one else, we have thought proper to bring it."

"Mr. Austin," she said in deep distress, "I am sorry you done this. You know what I told you. I want no joy to-day. My heart would upbraid me should I present to it joy on this occasion."

I should delay no longer, for we were keeping some one out in the cold, and so I said:

"Look up, Naomi Preston, and thank God for His goodness to you and yours on this Christmas day!"

"How did she bear it?"

It seemed as though the sustaining power of the Redeemer was with her. She started up from beneath the weight of my hand, when she heard the footfall coming from the door that communicated directly with the little shop, and when she turned she beheld him. There was an earnest, eager look upon her face, and during that brief interval she saw that he was a man noble and true, with the God-like seal upon his fair brow. And then she became weak, and tottered like an infant into his arms, and was clasped to his bosom.

"Mother—dear mother—do not look upon me now. God has given you back your boy, and henceforth, while life is ours, he shall be a blessing to your declining years."

And in a little while Naomi Preston stretched forth her hand to me, and said:

"By your lips sir, let us return thanks to God."

And we knelt down in that humble cot, and lifted our hearts in thanksgiving and praises.

That was five-and-twenty years ago. Noel Preston did not go back into the little shop, for the solitude of the old place where his father had worked and suffered was oppressive. He went into the establishment of Mr. Bradford, and to-day he and Charles are the owners of the whole property.

And Naomi Preston is not yet bent with age, though three score and ten are the number of her years. The evening of her life has been full of joy, and she still lives to bless that Christmas morning when she received, at my hands, the presence of a redeemed and sanctified son.

From the Christmas Number of Tinsley's Magazine.

Snow Storm in Campbell's Range.

All night long the wind shrieked and whistled through the tents; the men, tired out with their exertions, did not wake.—But the women did, and lay and trembled. David's wife awoke. "David!" she whispered, but he did not hear her. "What's the matter, mother?" murmured her daughter. "Nothing, child, nothing. It's only the wind. Hush! we mustn't wake father. Go to sleep, darling." The sun rose late the next morning, and a dim blood-red was in the sky, which made some of them think that it was night still. The miners found the snow round their huts to be three feet deep. They looked anxious at this. "We can master the snow," they whispered to one another, "but the snow-drift will master us." Even as they spoke, the wind, which had lulled, began to moan again, and before they had been working an hour shoveling away the snow, the wind-storm, bringing the snow with it from the heights over which it rushed, blinded them, and drove them into their tents for shelter. They could not hold their feet. "Let us hope it'll not last long," they said; and they took advantage of every lull to work against their enemy, not like men, but like heroes.—"What makes you so downcast, Saul?" asked David; he had not begun to lose heart. Saul looked in silence at David's wife and David's daughter; they were at the far end of the hut. "You are not frightened, Saul, surely?" said David.—"Not for myself, David," whispered Saul. "But tell me. What kind of love do you bear for your wife and child?" David's look was sufficient answer. "I have a perfect love for a woman, also, David. If she were here, as your wife is with you, I could bear it, and so could she. David, we are beset by a terrible danger. Listen to the wind. I am afraid we may never get out of this." David's lips quivered, but he shook away the fear. "We must not lose heart, and we must keep away this danger from the wife and little one.—There's men's work before us, and we must do it—like men!" "Trust me, David," said Saul, "my heart beats to the pulse of a willing hand," and said no more. The wind storm continued all the day with such violence that it was impossible for the men to work. As the day advanced the blood-veil in the sky died away, and when the night came the moon's light shone clear and cruel, bright and pitiless. Worn out with hard toil and anxiety, Saul Fielding lay down that night, and tried to sleep. "I must have strength for to-morrow," he thought. The fierce wind had grown faint, and it moaned now among the hills like a weak child. Saul smiled gladly, and accepted it as a good omen.—He hugged his gold close, and vowed that he would not risk another season of such danger.

"If I do not get an ounce more," he thought, "I will be content. What I have will be sufficient for the home and Jane.—Jane, dear Jane!" Her name always came to him like a prayer, and with "Jane" on his lips, and "Jane" in his thoughts, he fell asleep and dreamed of her. * * * "My God!" he heard David's wife cry, and at that moment he awoke, and rising swiftly to his feet, saw a candle alight in the tent, and David's wife standing in her night-dress on his side of the green baize which divided the tent. His face was white with terror." "My God!" she cried again, "we are lost." The storm that had arisen in his dream was no fancy. It was raging now among the hills furiously. "Go into your room," said Saul hurriedly. "I will be dressed in a minute." In less than that space of time he was up and dressed, and then David tore the green baize aside.—"Saul," he said, "this is terrible!" And stepping to Saul's side whispered, "If this continues long our grave is here." Saul went to the door of the tent and tried to open it; he could not. The wind had brought with it thousands and thousands tons of snow from the heights, and they were walled up. Saul felt all around the sides of the tent. The snow was man-high. Only the frail drill of which the tent was made kept it from falling in and burying them. In an instant Saul comprehended their dread peril. "The tree!" he cried, as if an inspiration had fallen upon him; "The tree." Just outside the tent, between it and the tent next to it, stood a great pine tree, the only tree among the tents. Many a time had it been suggested to cut down this tree for firewood, but David had prevented it.—"Wait," he had said, "until we want it; when firewood runs short, and we can't get it elsewhere, it will be time enough." So the tree had been saved from the axe, and stood there like a giant, defying the storm. Saul piled up the rough seats and the tables which comprised the furniture of the tent, and, climbing to the top of them, cut a great hole in the roof of the tent. It was daylight above, and the snow was falling fast, Saul saw the noble tree standing fast and firm in the midst of the storm. With a desperate leap he caught a branch, and raised himself above the tent. And when he looked upon the awful scene, upon the cruel white snow in which the tents all around him were embedded, and nearly buried, his heart throbbed despairingly. But this was no time for despair. It was time for action. When he had secured his position in the tree, he stooped over the tent. "David!" he cried. "This is our only chance," he said loudly; he spoke slowly and distinctly, so that those within the tent might hear him.—"Here we may be able to find safety until the storm abates and the snow subsides.—Listen to me and do exactly as I say. Get some provisions together and some water; and the little brandy that is left. Make them up in a bundle. Tie rope and cord round it, and let me have it quickly."—Before he finished speaking, David's wife was busy attending to his instructions.—"Answer me, Saul," cried David. "What do you see of our mates?" Saul groaned. "Do not ask me, David. Let us thank God that this tree was left standing." David climbed on to the table in a few minutes, with the bundle of provisions in his hands. He was lifting it for Saul to take hold of when the pile upon which he was standing gave way, and he fell heavily to the ground. At this moment a movement in the tent nearest to the tree arrested Saul's attention. One of the men inside had thought also of the tree, and had adopted Saul's expedient of cutting thro' the roof of the tent. He saw Saul, but he was too far away to reach the tree.—"Give me a hand, mate!" Give me a hand, for God's sake!" "One moment," replied Saul, deeply anxious for the fate of David, for he heard the generous hearted digger groan, and heard David's wife sobbing.—"Keep your hold and stand firm for a little while. You are safe there for a time.—There is something here in my own tent I must see to at once." Then he called, "David! David! Are you hurt?" The voice of David's wife answered him with sobs and cries, "He can't move, Saul! He can't move! O, my poor dear David! He has broken his leg, he says, and his back is hurt! What shall I do? O, what shall I do?" but although she asked this question, she—true wife and woman as she was—was attending to the sufferer, not thinking of herself. "God pity us!" groaned Saul, and raised his hand to the storm. "Pitty us! pity us!" he cried.—But the pitiless snow fell, and the soft flakes danced in the air. Then Saul cried "David's wife! The child! the child!"—"Let me be, wife," said David; "I am easier now. Pile up those seats again; make them firm. Don't hurry. I can wait. I am in no pain. Lift our little daughter to Saul, and the provisions afterward." She obeyed him; she piled the seats one above another. Then brought the child to David. He took her in his arms and kissed her again and again.—"My pet! my darling," he moaned. "Kiss father, little one!" And the rough man pressed this link of love to his heart, and kissed her face, her hands, her neck, her lips. "Now wife," he said, and resigned the child to her. David's wife stood silent for a few moments with the child in her arms; and then, keeping down her awful grief bravely, like a brave woman, climbed to the height, and raised her arms to Saul with the child in them. Only her bare arms could be seen above the tent's roof. "Come little one," said Saul, and stooping down, at the risk of his life, he clutched the child from the mother's arms, and heard the mother's heart-broken sobs. "Is she safe, Saul?" "She is safe, dear woman." Other heads rose from other tents and turned despairingly about. But no help for them was near. They were in their graves. David's wife raised the provisions to Saul, and went down to her husband. "Wife," said David, "leave me, and see if you can reach Saul. It will be difficult, but you may be able to manage it." She looked at him tenderly. "My place is here, David," she said; "I shall stay with you and trust to God. Our child is safe, in the care of a good man." He tried to persuade her, but she shook her head sweetly, and sadly, and simply said: "I know my duty." He could say no more, for the next moment he swooned, his pain was so great. Then his wife knelt by him, and raised his head upon her lap. Meanwhile, the man in the next tent who had called to Saul to give him a hand, had not been idle. He found a a plank, and was raising it upon a branch of the tree. As with more than a man's strength he lifted the plank forward, Saul heard a thud beneath him, and looking down saw that the walls of the tent in which David and his wife were, had given way, and that the snow was toppling over. He turned his head; he was powerless to help them. The tears ran down his face and beard, and he waited, awe-struck by the terror of the time. He thought he heard the voice of David's wife cry, "Good-bye, my child! God preserve you!" In a choking voice he said solemnly to David's little daughter, "Say God bless you, mother and father!" The child repeated the words in a whisper, and nestled closer to Saul, and said, "I'm so cold! Where's mother and father? Why don't they come up?" Saul, with a shiver, looked down. Nothing of David or David's wife did he see. The tent was not in sight. The snow had covered it. And still it fell, and still it drifted. The digger who occupied the next tent had fixed his plank; not a moment was to be lost; his tent was cracking. Creeping along the plank, with the nervous strength of desperation, clinging to it like a cat, he reached the tree and was saved for a time. As he reached it the plank slipped into the snow. And still it fell, and rose higher and higher. Men signaled to each other from tent to tent, and bade God bless each other, for they felt that, unless the snow fall should instantly cease, there was no hope for them. But still it fell; fell softly into the holes in the canvass roofs and sides, into the chambers below; crept up to them inch by inch; wrapt yellow gold and mortal flesh in soft shrouds of white, and hid the adventurers from the light of day. Only three remained. Saul and David's little daughter in the uppermost branches of the tree; the digger from the nearest tent clinging to a lower branch.

Stephens and the Immortality of the Soul.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* thus writes of the new Congress at its organization, and particularly of Hon. A. H. Stephens:

"As far as I have been able to find out, the forty-third Congress is remarkable for three peculiarities: It is the largest legislative body that ever assembled in the capitol; it contains the greatest number of new members, and it has the strongest representation of ex-Confederates. Aside from these three existing peculiarities, it promises to develop others of equal importance as the session progresses. The House organization ceremonies yesterday were tame enough, and but for the conspicuous pressence of ex-Vice President Stephens on the floor there would not have been a single feature of interest in the occasion.

The old man sat at a front desk at the left of the central aisle as you face the Speaker, with his hat on like a Quaker preacher, and his crutches by his side. Through a neat bit of courtesy he had been accorded the privilege of first choice of seats, a distinction which properly belongs to the oldest sitting member of the House. On some accounts Mr. Stephens' presence in the House is a good thing. On other accounts, perhaps, his district could have been better represented by a younger and less historical man.

When I sit in the reporter's gallery and look down at the colorless, corpselike features of the wan old man—

The face is immobile; the skin clings to it like lifeless parchment; the lips, wan as the face, part but seldom, and then there is a ghastliness in their smile that almost chills the blood; the hands are limp and bloodless, cold, wax-like, and almost clammy in your grasp. But out of this physical decay, through the dark, quenchless eyes, there shines the splendor of an intellect that has survived all bodily infirmity. Debility and paralysis have made of Mr. Stephens' body simply an articulated skeleton. But despite the feebleness of its tenement, the brain that throbs and is busy beneath that silvery hair is all the brain of yore, when it was wont to stay the tides of gathering revolution and make States and people halt for second thought in the all involving madness of secession. If anybody wants an argument to prove the immortality of the soul, let him look at Alexander H. Stephens as he sits pallid and motionless in his seat, like one who has died suddenly in his chair, and then let him call out the intellect that roams within the apparition in conversation upon topics that command deep learning and subtle thought.

A Woman who has Maintained Silence for Five Years.

[Denmark, Iowa (Nov. 25) Correspondence of the Keokuk Gate City.]

We were overtaken by [illegible] evening, while [illegible] ping place. We were fortunate in finding a refuge at a farm-house, where there was ample accommodation, and where we found a—"sensation."

The family consisted of the husband, wife, and several children, and a description of the father and children might apply to any other farmer's family, but there was something in the appearance of the wife which strongly attracted us. She moved quickly about preparing the evening meal, and I noticed that while the children seemed to look to her for direction, conveyed by a look, or a scarcely perceptible gesture, no word passed between them, while they talked freely with one another. We wondered whether she was deaf and dumb. But no, that could not be the case, for when her little, prattling four-year old boy urged her to take his rubber baby, and told her "it had been having a hundred and free teef, and six croups, and a couple of fevers, and had a bad cold, and he was afraid it was going to be sick," I observed a faint, wintry smile dawn upon her face, as she stroked the little fellow's sunny curls. So, of course, she could hear.

We were entertained with great kindness, and departed this morning as much puzzled as ever regarding our quiet hostess. But as we drove away we were overtaken by one of their neighbors, who gave us this explanation:

Some five years ago the good woman had lost two children by scarlet fever, and she grieved sorely, and she would not be comforted. While in this despairing state she was persuaded to attend a protracted meeting. The effect upon her mind was distressing. She felt that she had committed the unpardonable sin; that "the words of her mouth had not been acceptable in His sight," and so she recorded a vow that she never again would utter a syllable and she never has. For more than five years she has maintained unbroken silence, and the two younger children have never heard their mother's voice. Neighbors and friends have sought to convince her that her rash vow, made in a diseased state of mind, was not binding upon her, but their efforts were fruitless, and she goes on her quiet way, leaving no duty undone, but showing her love and sympathy by looks and acts, but never by a word. Her husband treats her with the tenderest consideration, and evidently loves and respects her.

Superstition worked disaster in the case of Mrs. Peru, of Delta, Ia., who postponed her daughter's wedding four times in order to get a sunshiny day. When she got such a day the bridegroom concluded not to marry.

The Indians are on the war path along the Nueces river in Texas. Twenty-four persons have been killed by them. They have stampeded many horses and driven off several large herds of cattle. The outbreak appears to be a very serious one.

A boy named Charles Ross, who rode the winning horse at the great race in California, received $2,000 for that performance, and will get two years of schooling gratis.

Forty thousand able-bodied workmen are said to be out of employment in New York city.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

The joyous season of Christmas is here again, and we greet our patrons with "a Merry Christmas," and hope they will enjoy the good things prepared for them today. It is customary to give a resume of the origin of many of the quaint customs observed by our forefathers, faint reflections of which are yet in vogue among us. The following brief summary clipped from one of our exchanges will prove interesting to many of our readers:

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

St. Nicholas, Santa Claus, and Kris Kinkle, whose traditional budget of all good things, his journay with it through the air, and descent down all chimneys are radiant visions of childhood, which follow us into maturity and age, have come again, and the replenished stocking, the decorated Christmas tree, and the gifts under manifold forms of surprise are making millions of young hearts—and old as well—hilarious and happy, as has been the case on the annual return of the event for more than a thousand times before.

CHRISTMAS,

so called from the two Latin words *Christi* and *Missa*, signifying the mass or offering of Christ, is the great festival of the ecclesiastic year, and so important and joyous a solemnity is it deemed that a special exception is made in its behalf whereby in the event of the anniversary falling on Friday, that day of the week, under all other circumstances a fast, is transformed into a festival.

That the birth of Jesus Christ, the deliverer of the human race, the mysterious link connecting the transcendant and incomprehensible attributes of Deity with human sympathies and affections, should be considered the most glorious event that over happened, and the most worthy of commemoration, commends itself to the heart and reason of all who aspire to walk in His footsteps and share in the ineffable [illegible] of His sacrifice. And hence the fact that the madness of the Puritans, which at one period denounced the observance as superstitious, is generally fading from among their descendants in the light of Christian candor and intelligence. In Catholic countries a mass is always celebrated at midnight on Christmas Eve, the hour in which our Savior is believed to have been born, another at daybreak on Christmas Day, and a third at a subsequont hour in the morning. A beautiful idea entertained in this connection, is that which represents a thorough prostration of the Powers of Darkness at this season, relieving mankind, for the time, from their malevolent influence. The cock is supposed to crow all night long, and by his vigilance to scare away all malignant spirits. This belief is finely expressed by Shakespeare, in "Hamlet," where *Marcellus* says of the *Ghost*:

"It faded on the crowing of the cock,
Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Savior's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit can walk abroad."

There is another belief which was long prevalent, even in the memories of the older people of this generation, and in this country as well as elsewhere, that the cattle in their stalls fall down on their knees in adoration of the infant Savior, as the tradition reports them to have done in the stable at Bethlehem. Bees were also said to sing in their hives, and bread baked on Christmas Eve never to mould. All nature was thus supposed to join in the great solemnity. The custom of

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

has its origin in the Roman Pagnalin, which was instituted by Servius Tullius, B. C. 550. On these festivals, celebrated at the beginning of the year, an altar was erected in every village, and to the box placed upon it every man, woman and child was expected to contribute a coin. Aubrey speaks of a pot, in which Roman coins were found, and supposed to be one of these Pagnalian vessels. The Christmas box naturally arose from this Pagan New Year's box. There is an impressive propriety and tender beauty, however, in thus commemorating the event which gave a Divine Redeemer to a lost world, the greatest gift that is conceivable to mankind. It is, moreover, an equally appropriate custom, which makes the season one not only of composing and forgetting old quarrels, and renewing and confirming friendships, but for a universal manifestation of generosity and charity from the rich to the poor—in olden times this beneficence being extended even to the lower animals, a practice to which Burns alludes in "The Auld Farmer's Address to his Mare."

ST. NICHOLAS

is one of the most popular saints of Catholic Europe, being invoked as the patron of sailors, travelers, captives, and the guardian of unmarried girls and children. The Dutch call him

SANTA CLAUS.

The earliest legend of his appearance at Christmas is derived from the Italians. Giraldi, a shoemaker of Verrara, was very poor, and could not give his three pretty daughters even the smallest dowry, and thus, though each had an admirer, they were left unmarried. The father prayed to his patron saint, St, Nicholas, that he would interpose with a miracle. A neighbor, a rich merchant, one day, overhearing his simple petition, ridiculed the idea that St. Nicholas would thus interpose for his daughters, and told him that his saint was Buonajuto, the Jew, who lent money at 2 per cent. a month. "He is not so deaf as St. Nicholas," the merchant added, "and if you know how to manage you can make four per cent." The poor shoemaker, however, maintained his integrity, and daily prayed. Christmas meanwhile came, and the Jew, finding a balance of three hundred ducats on the yearly account due the merchant, thought to make him a surprise in sending him a fattened and roasted duck with the three hundred gold pieces sewed up in the body. The merchant's wife, however, sharing in the prevailing prejudices against the Jews, refused to receive a present from one of the race. The merchant therefore sold the duck for a ducat to the poor, praying shoemaker, who took it home for his Christmas dinner, and when on opening the fowl with the carver, the gold fell out, his exclamation was "Praise to St. Nicholas!" and divided the sum between his two eldest daughters. The merchant, discovering the result of the experiment in sewing up gold in the carcass of a duck, brought an action against Giraldi, but the magistrate, a devout man, on hearing the case, and learning how the poor man had been ridiculed for his devotion, not only ordered Giraldi to retain the ducats, but sentenced the Jew and the the merchant for their usurous dealings to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty ducats for the dowry of the poor shoemaker's youngest daughter.

The meaning of this legend is, that a beneficent Providence watches over and takes care of the poor who are honest, religious and truthful. The tradition runs that since that time St. Nicholas pays a visit every Christmas night to all whom he thinks worthy of his favors. He is known altogether by the name *Santa Claus*.

In Germany and other Northern European countries, the traditional benefactor of the children, with his Christmas budget for the good children's stockings, is known as

KRISS KINKLE,

a name — *Christ-kindlein* — Christ-infant — understood to be derived from the circumstance that a representation of the Infant Saviour in this manger formed a part of their Christmas decoration. Bad children instead of sugar plums from Kriss-Kinkle, find in their stockings "the birchen rod" from Pelsnichol.

The Germans of Pennsylvania brought their Teutonic customs—the stocking hung at the foot of the bed, Kriss Kinkle, the Christmas tree—at an early period into that State, while Santa Claus came with the Hollanders into New York. In New England, where the Puritanic prejudices against the English Church gave little quarter to any of the English Church festivals, it has not been till within the present century that this festival has been much observed. Within the last thirty years, however, a great change has been wrought, and the day is now very generally observed in all the New England States.

CHRISTMAS EVE

may be said to be practically the beginning of the Christmas holiday, though, according to ecclesiastical computation, the festival really begins on December 16th, the day distinguished in the calender as *O, Sapientia*, from the name of the anthem sung during Advent, though by some it is maintained that the festival does not begin till the evening before Christmas Day. —The season is held to terminate on the 1st of February, the evening before the Purification of the Virgin—Candlemas Day—when, according to the ecclesiastical canons, all the decorations must be removed from the churches. In common usage the Christmas holidays commence on Christmas Eve and on January 6th, or Twelfth Day, as it is called.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE,

on Christmas Eve, in Germany and the North of Europe, as also very extensively in America is a splendor and delight in the eyes and imaginations of all the children and, in fact, forms the grandest feature in the festal season of Christmas among the Northern European nations, being often called the Children's Festival. The Christmas tree seems to be a very ancient custom in Germany—a remnant probably of the splendid and fanciful pageants of the middle ages. The custom was early introduced into this country by the German emigrants, but was hardly known to England till within the present century. The first forming of the Christmas tree in England is believed to have been done by a German in the household of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV., who saw few happy Christmas trees after her marriage in 1795. The custom did not become general there till Prince Albert came over from Germany to be the husband of Queen Victoria, and since then it has become almost universal in that country.

AT THE PRESENT DAY,

Christmas, divested of the ancient glories, its jollities and exuberance of animal spirits, is nevertheless a season of a thousand genial influences. The gathering of scattered households around the Christmas hearth and board strengthens the hallowed feelings of domestic love, renews sweet memories, inspires strength for the future, and in the sacred associations with which they are entwined, the active deeds of kindness they engender—these family clusterings almost give us a realization of the angelic message to the Shepherds of Bethlehem—

Glory to God in the Highest, on Earth Peace, Good Will to Men.

Christmas Hymn.

Upon Judea's starlit plain
There broke a sudden glory,
And distant mountains caught the strain
Of an exulting story.
Above the sad and weary earth
Were angel voices ringing,
The blessings of a Saviour's birth
The burden of their singing.

It trembled to their harps of gold,—
That strain divinely tender;
Along the shining skies it rolled,
In grand and choral splendor.
It floated o'er the sleeping world,
A balm for all its sorrow,
Its flag of heavenly peace unfurled,
To greet a brighter morrow.

The shepherds keeping vigil there
Had heard the Advent angel,
Whose word of grace had calmed their fear,
And told the new evangel.
And when the music ceased, they went
To Bethlehem's lowly manger,
Where Mary, mother, held, content,
The wondrous infant Stranger.

Still, when the music dies away,
And hearts with grief are breaking,
We take our path from day to day,
And, earthly fields forsaking,
We go to Bethlehem and kneel,
Where mystic incarnation,
In human form, doth God reveal
Himself, our consolation.

DEATH OF HON. WELDON N. EDWARDS.—Hon. Weldon N. Edwards died at his residence in Warren county, on the 18th.

Mr. Edwards was many years ago one of the prominent Democratic politicians of North Carolina. For a long while Mr. Edwards made no appearance in the field of our politics on account of increasing decrepitude. He was a member of our two historic Conventions, those of 1835 and 1861. He was also a member of Congress from the Fourth District.

A truly good man has gone at the ripe age of four score years.

Chief Justice McKean has again refused citizenship to polygamists.

ST. LOUIS, December 19—Noon.—A special dispatch to the Democrat, from Sedalia, says that information was received there yesterday that a farmer living near Cambridge, Salina county, had sold a lot of hogs in that town on Wednesday, for which he received about $1,000, and that while returning home he was overtaken by five men, headed by a notorious desperado named Tom Stantou, who shot and killed him, and robbed his body. Shortly after the tragedy, a gentleman living near discovered the body in the road and hearing an angry altercation in an adjacent thicket, he comprehended the situation at once, and quietly raising a party of his neighbors, succeeded in capturing three of the murderers, and hanging them to a tree. The party then started in pursuit of the other two, but at last accounts it was not known whether they had been captured or not.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.—This favorite monthly commences the new year very much enlarged and improved, yet still under the editorial control of Oliver Optic. With a laudable desire to retain their old subscribers as they grow up, the publishers are adding new features in stories and articles for old as well as young. Prof. James De Mille commences an historical romance in this number, entitled "The Lily and the Cross," a tale of Acadie, illustrated by the well-known artist, W. L. Shepperd. Oliver Optic commences a new story, "The Coming Wave, or the Hidden Treasure of High Rock," illustrated by C. G. Burt.

George M. Baker, whose contributions to the home and school drama have had great success, writes a serial story under the title of "Running to Waste, the Story of a Tomboy," illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey. The first of a series of articles of adventure under the general title of "The Camp and the Gulch," by a well-informed writer. The first of a series of articles on household affairs, of particular interest to young ladies, by Mrs. L. B. Urbino, is given under the head of "The Homespun Club."

B. P. Shillaber contributes a humorous article with the title of "The Red Nose;" and the sketches, poems, and shorter articles, are well selected and interesting.—The favorite departments of "Pigeon-hole Papers," Head-Work," and Letter-Bag," are plentifully supplied, and the full-page illustrations very nice. One of them is a full-page rebus by Miss L. B. Humphrey, entitled "The Royal Magazine," for the solution of which three prizes are offered; and all subscribers and regular buyers are at liberty to compete. The prizes are, a Library of Books valued at One Hundred Dollars for the best solution, a Library valued at Fifty Dollars for the second best, and Twenty-five Dollars for the third. In addition to this, every subscriber is presented with a copy of the elegant Franco-American Pastello picture, "The Coming Wave." All this for three dollars a year. Lee & Shepard, Boston, are the publishers, and Messrs. Durkee & Foxcroft the general managers.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for January is the first number of the fourth volume. This independent magazine is devoted to the best interests of the people; namely, their HEALTH. It should be read by every family; no one can fail to be benefited thereby. It is not a medical journal full of technical terms, but is plain and popular. Its teachings will be understood by all. The January number contains "How to Get Well, and How to Keep Well;" "Do we Murder our Daugaters?" "Disease and its Treatment;" "The Human Body," Illustrated, in Parts; "Hygienic vs. Drug Medication;" "Remedy for Overstudy;" "Heenan's Death;" "The Goblins of Pathology;" "Heritage of Woe;" "Corsets Discussed;" "How to Make Soups and Stews," with other Household Receipts; "Economy of Health;" "Where to Winter;" "Health of Women," etc., with Answers to Correspondents. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms only $2 00. Sample number, 20 cents. Address S. R. WELS, 389 Broadway, New York.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., March 31, 1870.

Messrs. J. H. Zelin & Co.—GENTS: I am directed by my uncle, Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, to say to you that he is inclined to belive that he has derived some benefit from the use of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, and that he wishes to give it a further trial. You will therefore please send to his address two or more bottles by express C. O. D.

Conference Proceedings.

The forty-eighth session of the Methodist Protestant Conference of North Carolina was held at Friendship, Davidson county, beginning on Wednesday, 3rd of December, and closing on the Wednesday following.

Many interesting questions were brought before the body, fully and patiently discussed, and for the most part, satisfactorily disposed of, and unanimity of sentiment generally reached.

No Constitutional changes recommended to the General Conference.

The following are the appointments for the year:

President—R H Wills.

Albemarle—R K Michaux. Roanoke—J G Whitfield. Halifax—J L Swain. Granville—J H Gilbreath. North Granville—G A T Whitaker. Tar River—John Paris. Orange—J R Ball. Alamance—To be supplied. Greensboro—Jno W. Heath. Guilford—W C Kennett. Haw River—A W Lineberry. Yadkin—T H Pegram. Winston—C A Pickens. Randolph—H W Peoples. Asheboro—A M Lowe. Davidson—H. Lowallen. Stanly—J S Dunn. Mecklenburg—D A Highfill. Catawba—T T Free. Mocksville—J Y Pegram. Buncombe—T J Ogburn, Pigeon River—Z T Harrison. Surry Mission—G E Hunt. Winston and Kernersville—To be supplied. Monroe Mission—Z C Lineberry. Rowan Mission—W G Hamilton. Seaboard—To be supplied. Yadkin College—J C Deans. J. L. Michaux, Editor of *Central Protestant*.

Next Conference to be held at Enfield.

The late session at Friendship was most kindly and liberally sustained by the citizens, and their hospitality deserves particular mention.

Delegates to to General Conference—Ministers—R H Wills, J H Page, A C Harris, J L Michaux, John Paris, T H Pegram, J R Ball, and J H Gilbreath.

Laymen—T H Whitaker, S Simpson, S S Norman, J M Odell, L W Bathelor, J L Ogborn, W A Harris and W A Lindsay.

[From the Goldsboro Messenger Extra.]

APPOINTMENTS.

North Carolina Annual Conference.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Raleigh District.

W. A. BOBBITT, P. E.

Raleigh.
Raleigh—Edenton St—A W Mangum.
" Person St—H P Cole.
Cary—T B Reeks.
Rolesville Circuit—J E Thompson.
Smithfield—J F Smoot.
Tar River—H H Gibbons.
Louisburg—F L Reid.
Granville—J R Griffith.
Rock Spring—M J Hunt.
Henderson—A A Boshamer.
Nashville and Ricketts—L J Holden.
Wilson Circuit—T C Moses.
Editor *Christian Advocate*—J B Bobbitt.

Hillsboro Discrict.

J. P. MOORE, P. E.

Hillsboro—J F Harriss.
Alamance—R S Webb.
Chapel Hill and Haw River—J B Martin.
Pittsboro—W H Moore.
Yanceyville—J Tillett.
Deep River—H F Wiley.
Leasburg—J W Jenkins.
Person—W M Jordan.
Durham—J J Renn.
High Rock—C W King.
Flat River—Supplied by W R Webb.

Greensboro District.

N. H. D. WILSON, P. E.

North Guilford—S H Helsabeck.
South Guilford—R G Barrett.
Thomasville and High Point—C M Pepper.
Davidson—C H Phillips.
Trinity—J W Lewis.
Carraway—I F Keerans.
Forsythe—Z Rush.
Winston—J F Heitman.
Stokes—J R Scroggs.
Madison—L E Stacy.
Wentworth—W C Norman.
Trinity College—B Craven and B B Culbreth, Agent.
Greensboro Female College—L L Hendren.

Salisbury District.

M. L. WOOD, P. E.

Salisbury—L W Crawford.
" Circuit—T L Triplet.
Mt Zion—T A Coon.
Statesville—J W Wheeler.
" Circuit—J N Somers.
Mockville—L Shell, W C Wilson, sup.
Iredell—N G Whittington.
Wilkes—W M D Moore.
Wilkes Mission—Supplied by J W Cash.
Yadkin River—R T N Stephenson, J D Rue, Sup.

Shelby District.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Shelby—H T Hudson.
Shelby Circuit—J. W. North.
Double Shoals—R P Bibb.
South Mountain Mission—D P Good.
Cherry Mountain—J. C. Smith.
Rutherfordton—S. Leard.
Columbus Mission—E Howland.
Marion—J C Crisp.
Upper Branch Mission—J M Lumley.
Morganton—J S Erwin.
Lenoir—J W Ivey.
Happy Home—J C Hartsell.
Newton—P L Herman.
Rock Spring—J W Puett.
South Fork—T H Edwards.
Dallas—P F W Stamey.
Lincolnton—V A Sharp.
Davenport College—W M Robey, T J Gattis, Agent.

Wilmington District.

W. S. BLACK, P. E.

Wilmington,
" Front St—R S Moran.
" Fifth St—W N Conoley.
Topsail—John Jones.
Kenansville—C M Anderson.
Magnolia—James Wilson.
Clinton—J. B. Alford.
Cokesboro—J. Mahoney.
Bladen—Miles Foy.
Elizabeth—J. T. Bagwell.
Whiteville—W H Hoyle.
Smithville—I W Avent.
Onslow—W R Fergerson.
Cape Fear Mission—J W Abernethy.
Church of Strangers, New York—Charles F. Deems.

Charlotte District.

JESSE. S NELSON, P. E.

Charlotte—P J Carraway.
Colored Mission—Sup.
South Charlotte—P Greening.
Pineville—W D Lee.
Pleasant Grove—T P England,
Monroe—W V Sherrill.
" Circuit—M S Boyles,
Concord—D R Bruton.
Mt Pleasant—J P Simpson, W S Roan, Sup.
Stanley—W H Watkins.
Ansonville—A D Betts.
Wadesboro—O J Brent.
" Circuit—Guyn.
Lilesville Circuit—J Sanford.

Fayetteville District.

S. D. ADAMS, P. E.

Fayetteville—E W Thompson.
Cumberland—W S Chaffin.
Robeson—I T Wyche.
Laurinburg—T W Guthrie.
Rockingham—J Wheeler.
Pee Dee—T A Boon.
Uwharrie—G Farrer.
Montgomery—Sup. by Minister Johnson.
Carthage—L H Gibbons.
Jonesboro—B C Phillips.
Buckhorn—J B Baily.

Washington District.

WM. CLOSS, P. E.

Washington and Greenville—A R Raven.
Warrenton—R E Bumpass.
Warren—S V Hoyle.
Roanoke—R O Burton.
Tarboro—C C Dodson.
Williamson—W H Call.
Plymouth and Jonesville—F D Swindell.
Columbia Circuit—Supplied by G W Hepstinstall.
Bath—By L L Nash.
Mattamuskeet—S D Peeler, J A Hill, Super.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke—Supplied.
Cape Hatteras—W B Maness.

Newbern District.

E. A. YATES, P. E.

Goldsboro—J E Mann.
Wilson—F H Wood.
Wayne—R A Miller.
Mt Olive—J A Andrews.
Kinston—J R Brooks.
Snow Hill—M C Thomas.
Neuse—L W Pigott.
Swift Creek Mission—Supplied.
Contentnea Mission—Supplied.
Jones—W H Cunningham.
Lenoir—Supplied by A J Finlayson.
Newbern—W C Gannon.
" Circuit—B D Culbreth.
Beaufort—J H Wheeler.
Trent—N A Hooker.
Straits—A M Gault.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH PAPERS.

SENATE, Dec. 17th.—Mr. Troy, a bill to change the Constitution of the State. Appropriates the whole of the capitation tax to public schools.

Mr. Ellis, a bill to enlarge the Insane Asylum and for the better government of the same.

A bill to complete the Western or Coal Fields Railroad.

On motion of Col. Morehead, was placed back on the calendar.

Special order (12-30 o'clock) being the bill to adjust the State debt with pending amendments. The question being upon the adoption of the amendments heretofore reported and offered by Mr. Troy, "That the public Treasurer, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to omit from his future annual report any and all bonds or other evidences of indebtedness not herein enumerated," after considerable, discussion, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House branch of the Joint Select Committee on the State Debt, in response to the resolution adopted by the House on Saturday last, beg leave to report that a bill has been reported to the Senate embodying the views of the Joint Select Committee in regard to what is known as the "old debt:" that in regard to the "special tax bonds" the House branch of said committee considered all the bills and resolutions referring to said bonds, which have been submitted to the House, and recommended the following resolution as a substitute. Therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That the bonds commonly known as "the special tax bonds of North Carolina do constitute no part of the public debt of North Carolina."

That the Public Treasurer is hereby directed not to make any mention, note or item of said bonds on the books of his office.

That it shall be unlawful for the Public Treasurer to pay out any public moneys for interest or for the principal of any of the said bonds.

That this resolution shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, introduced a resolution to reconsider the resolution to adjourn the 24th *sine die*, and to adjourn on Monday the 22nd and meet on Monday the 12th prox. Adopted.

SENATE, Dec. 17.—A resolution from the House in regard to adjournment. The resolution rescinds the former resolution and proposes to take a recess from the 22nd of December to the 12th of January. After considerable discussion it was agreed to adjourn as above. Ayes 26, Noes 20.

Mr. Eppes, civil rights resolution came up as the special order, upon which he proceeded to make a very amusing speech, and in his efforts to explain the objects of the resolutions, got very badly taugled.

Mr. Cramer presented a petition from citizens of Davidson county, in regard to a prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits.

Mr. durham obtained leave to introduce a bill to restrain corruption in office, and a bill explanatory of chap. 43 laws of 1870-'71.

Mr. Merrimon moved and obtained a suspension of the rules, to take up his resolution declaring the special tax bonds unconstitutional.

Mr. Merrimon in an able argument urged the passage of the resulutions. Pending their consideration the Senate adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The unfinished business being the consolidation bill, next considered. Many amendments were offered and adopted which will appear hereafter. Bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Anderson of Clay, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed and to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

Nothing else of interest.

SENATE, Dec. 18.—The hour for special order, being the bill to establish the new county of Jefferson. Mr. Humperey moved that the special order be postponed until the morning business was transacted, and messages from the House could be read. Agreed to.

Message from the House transmitting "consolidation railroad" bill with amendments. Mr. Murphy moved to appoint a special committee of three to consider the amendments, and report upon their adoption or rejection. Agreed to.

The chair appointed Messrs. Humphrey, Morehead of Guilford, and Seymour on the committee.

Special order, a bill to lay off the new county of Jefferson.

Mr. Welch moved the postponement of the bill until 13th January at 12 m. Agreed to.

Mr. Waring, a bill to be entitled an act in relation to the election of Judges and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Cunningham, a resolution requesting and instructing our delegation in Congress to vote against any increase in the tax on tobacco. The rules were suspended and passed unanimously, and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

Mr. Todd, a bill to prevent the sale of ardent spirits within five miles of Ore Knob, in Ashe county, and moved a suspention of rules to put the bill on its several readings. Agreed to.

The bill passed its several readings and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Humphrey, from the special committee on the "railroad consolidation bill," reported in favor of concurring in all the House amendments except the last, which provides, That if the North Carolina Railroad Company shall resist any of the provisions in this bill, and the Supreme Court shall decide such provision unconstitutional, such decision shall have the effect to make the whole act void." Senate concurred in all the House amendments except the last.

Mr. Cowles moved to take up the bill for the relief of the sureties of Isaac Long, deceased, late sheriff of Yadkin county. Agreed to, and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the bill declaring it a misdemeanor to dispose of property included in a chattel mortgage or deed of trust with intent to defraud the the creditor passed its several readings.

HOUSE.—There was nothing of importance transpired in the House.

SENATE, Dec. 19.—Mr. Norwood obtain a suspension of the rules to take up the bill amending the charter of the town of Hillsboro. Passed its second reading; also a bill to incorporate the town of Riedsville. Passed its second and third readings.

Also a bill to adjust the State debt. This bill was included in the motion to suspend the rules upon motion of Mr. Worth. Mr. Worth offered several amendments in order to perfect the bill in order that it be considered by members during the recess, all of which were adopted.

Mr. Barnhardt, offered an amendment authorizing persons acting in a fiduciary capacity to make the exchange of bonds provided for in this bill. Adopted.

Mr. Stafford offered an amendment striking out fifty cents and inserting forty, but withdrew it for the present.

Mr. Waring offered an amendment fixing the price of bonds issued during the war for works of Internal Improvements, under appropriations before the war at 30 cents. It was read for Information and,

On motion of Mr Morehead, of Guilford, the whole subject with all the amendments was postponed until 16th January, and 250 copies of the bill and amendments be printed for the use of the Senate.

HOUSE.—Leaves of absence are among the principal features in the body. As it is now settled that they will meet again in January, little or no work will be done till after the holidays.

Bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of what is known as the "Ore Knob Copper Mine of Ashe county," passed its several readings.

Resolution of instruction to North Carolina Senators and Representatives in Congress on the tobacco tax, passed its several readings.

Bill to change the time for holding the Superior Courts of Randolph county, 7th Judicial District, was amended and passed its several readings.

Bill regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in Salisbury and Mocksville, passed its several readings.

The House receded from this amendment: That if the North Carolina Railroad Company, through its boards of directors or otherwise shall remit any of the provisions of this act, or if any of its provisions shall be decided to be unconstitutional, then all powers, franchises, rights and priveliges herein granted, shall be void and of no effect. Passed.

SENATE, Dec. 20.—The bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in the towns of Salisbury and Mocksville to prohibits the sale of quantities less than one quart, but provides to submit the question to the voters of the respective towns.

Mr. Troy introduced a bill postponing the time for Battle's Revisal to go into effect until 1st of Feburary.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, all acts amendatory to Battle's Revisal shall go into effect at the same time. Agreed to.

Mr. Dunham obtained leave to report from the Judiciary committee a bill to cure defects, and moved a suspention of the rules to place it on its several readings. Agreed to. [It provides that all acts passed by the Legislature from the 19th of November, 1873, to the 22nd of December, 1873, inclusive, shall go into effect in accordance with their respective clauses—anything contained in chapter 74 laws of 1872-'73, notwithstanding, passed its several readings.]

Nothing else of importance.

HOUSE.—several important bills passed. We will give all the Captions passed by the Legislature in our next issue.

SERIOUS SHOOTING.—A. Mr. Brantley, formerly of Virginia, and a Mr. Sumner, in the employ of the former, met at Pleasant Hill, in Northampton county, on Monday, and had a little careless handling of firearms in which both were shot.

We learn that Brantley had employed Sumner and wished to annul the bargain. Some dispute arose when B. sheltered himself behind a tree and prepared to give S. a dose of buckshot. B fired on S. and struck him in the side. S. retreated, meantime emptying a load from his gun into the body of B., which it is thought will prove fatal. We heard of no arrests.

Weldon News.

MURDER.—But few additional particulars have transpired relative to the murder near Abbottsburg, on last Friday night, of Mr. Thos. C. Thompson. In addition to the two negroes, Mitchell Shipman and William Wright, who were arrested on Saturday, charged with the murder, three others, whose names we could not learn, have been taken up on suspicion. When the train passed Abbottsburg yesterday, a jury which had been empannelled by the Coroner, were engaged in holding an inquest, the result of which has not yet transpired.—*Wilmington Journal.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to eight p. m. during the week.

Time of arrival and closing the mails. N. W. N. C. R. R. from Greensboro to Salem, due 6.30 p. m., closes at 9 p. m.

Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12.30 p. m.

Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Friday at 7 a. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville Mail due every Friday by 7 p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.

Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a m.; due by 8 p. m.

As no mails are received or sent on Sunday the Office will not be open on that day.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE HOLIDAYS.—It is usual at this time of the year for friends to tender to friends the compliments of the season, and we wish to one and all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

With the new year commences a new volume of the PRESS, and we would remind delinquents on our books, for subscriptions and job printing, that this is a very appropriate time to settle accounts.

☞ No news of much importance this week. After the holidays the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislature will be more interesting.

A meeting of the Salem Reading Club will be held at their rooms on Monday evening, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. The members are respectfully invited to attend.

SUPPER.—The ladies of Salem, intend giving a Supper, on the evening of the 31st inst., in the building formerly occupied as a residence by E. A. Vogler, Esq. The proceeds will be devoted to improving our grave yard. The doors will be closed during divine service.

We have received a letter from a friend at Oxford, relative to the orphan Asylum, extracts from which will be given next week. It would be a very good idea to think of the wants of the orphans during this joyous season.

☞ Prof. J. R. Blake, of Davidson College, will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Salem Literary Society, in the Chapel of Salem Female Academy, on Friday evening 26th inst. Subject, "Defence of Science."

R. A. WOMMACK & Co. have removed to the Vogler Building, and will be pleased to see their friends. Goods will be sold at prices to suit the times. *.

Mr. Crows, a schoolmaster, near Salem Chapel, in this county, was badly cut by one of his scholars a few days since. The master threatened to chastise the boy for repeated misbehavior, and in endeavoring to do so was severely cut with a knife in the hands of the boy. The School Committee should look into the matter.

The Beautiful Snow covered everything Monday last. On Monday night a sleet followed and encrusted all with its crystal beauties.

MORE FINE HOGS.—A. Fogle, Esq., [illegible]rd of Salem Female Academy, killed [illegible] hogs last week averaging 356 pounds, net. The heaviest weighed 535 pounds.

Mr. Naman Shore slaughtered a four hundred pound hog.

The Register of Deeds for the County of Stokes, issued one hundred and fifteen marriage license from the 1st of September, 1872, to the 1st day of September, 1873.

Pretty good for Stokes. Issued nine in the month of September, 1873. Eleven in October '73. Seven in November, '73, and eight in the present month, December, up to this the 16th day. Making thirty-three license issued since the 1st day of September, 1873, up to the 16th day of December, 1873.

So is the marrying of the folks,
In the good old county of Stokes.

Danbury Reporter.

MARRIED,

In East Bend Township, Yadkin County, by Rev. M. Baldwin, Mr. THOMAS ALLEN to Miss BETTIE MARTIN. Also Mr. HENRY S. MARTIN to Miss MOLLIE DAVIS.

By J. W. Flemming, Esq., Mr. ——Marion to Miss MAHALA HALL.

Lamp Shades,
Perfumery and Soap.

LAMP SHADES.—Beautiful Porcelain and Paper Lamp Shades at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Also Fine Perfumery and Soap.

SALEM
Agricultural Works,
SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE, G. T. GLASCOCK. } Proprietors.

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight.—We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c.

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwitz's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted

We will pay the higest market prices for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new,
Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few;
And when you have collected every one you can find,
Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind,
To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works,
'Tis there they make the new things out of the old,
Out of the sand they take something better than gold;
Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do,
CHEAP, SMOOTH, SUBSTANTIAL, Perfect and True,
At the Salem Agricultural Works.
If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not,
Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got;
They'll not charge you for merely looking around,
But hope to sell you something as soon as that
something you have found,
At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Nov. 27, 1873. 48

First Nat. Bank of Salem, N. C.,

December 10th, 1873.

THE Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at their Banking house, in Salem, on Tuesday, the 13th of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

51-tm,

POSTPONEMENT!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
OVER A MILLION IN BANK!
SUCCESS ASSURED.
A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN,
ON TUESDAY, 31st OF MARCH NEXT

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Keutucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

Tuesday, March 31st, 1874.

They have already realized
OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,
and have a great many agents yet to hear from.

No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the Drawing; but, whether all are sold or not, the Concert and Drawing will positively and equivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be cancelled, and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,
$1,500,000,

will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

These tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000 each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000 each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000 each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500 each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300 each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200 each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amn'tn'g to.....$1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for 10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorally required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisvile, Ky.

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1840. Over 30 Years, 1873.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER,

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain-Killer stands unrivalled.

Thirty Years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficience of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalelled popularity it has attained. It is a SURE and EFFECTIVE remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON Providence, R. I.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. 48.

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
☞ Post-Office Address. Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,
And Dealers in every variety of
Papers, Twines, Envelopes, GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,
1310 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
July 17,-29-6m.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE
For 1874.

200 Pages, 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at **25 cents** a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address,

JAMES VICK,
Nov. 27, 1873.—48. Rochester, N. Y.

Strupe's Upper Leather,
HEAVY AND LIGHT,
FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S.,
Sept. 11, 1873.-37

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSHING'S MANUAL
OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. An indispensible hand book for every member of a deliberative body, and the authority in all the States.

"The most authorative expounder of American parliamentary law."—Chas. Sumner.

Price 65 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass

TAKES on Sight.
LAST & BEST combination for Canvassers

Agents and Salesmen! HENRY WARD BEECHER'S family newspaper gives every subscriber A PAIR of the finest **OLEOGRAPHS**—two most attractive subjects that "take" on sight—painted by Mrs. Anderson, as contrasts and companions for her "*Wide Awake*" and "*Fast Asleep.* Agents have **Immense Success**; call it the "best business ever offered canvassers." We furnish the lightest and handsomest outfit, and pay very high commissions, each subscriber receives without delay two beautiful pictures, which are ready for **Immediate Delivery.**—The paper itself stands peerless among family journals, being so popular that of its class it has the *largest circulation in the world!* Employs the best literary talent. Edward Eggleston's serial story is just beginning; back numbers supplied to each subscriber. Mrs. Stowe's long expected sequel to "My Wife and I" begins in the new year. Any one wishing a good salary or an independent business, should send for circulars and **AGENTS WANTED** terms to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati or San Francisco.

AMERICAN STAR Leather Preservative COMPANY.

The attention of the public is requested to the **American Star Leather Cleaner and Dresser** for Boots, Shoes, Harness and everything in the way of Leather exposed to mud, water, or otherwise. It is easily applied, saves time and labor, and is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. cheaper than any other preparation now in use. It renders the leather soft, pliable, water-proof and refreshed.—One application cleans, oils, blackens and lifts off all foreign matter; then the preparation sinks in giving it a neat leathery finish. The first premium was awarded it at the American Institute Fair, New York, 1873, also at the Maryland Institute Fair, Baltimore, 1873. If oil alone is used on leather, the oxygen of the air has an affinity for the same, weakening the fibres, thereby rottening it. Our article is composed of such ingredients that while retaining all the virtues of the best oils used in refreshing leather, it is not affected by water, weather or oxygen.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, Nov. 20, 1873.

My analysis of the American Star Leather Cleaner and dresser shows that it is composed of substances well known to be beneficial and preservative in their action on Leather, while it contains no free acid and nothing of any kind that can be in any way injurious. WM. E. A. ATKIN, Prof. of Chemistry, &c.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,
S. W. CORNER LOMBARD and SHARP STS.
BALTIMORE, MD.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

$10 to **$100** in Wall Street, often leads to a fortune. No risk, 32 page pamphlet for stamp. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers and Brokers. 39 Wall-st. N. Y.

$18 a day *guaranteed* to Agents. Address G. M. SULLIVAN & Co., 8, St Paul Street., Baltimore, Maryland.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with **Catarrh** thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send recipe postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, drawer 176 Syracuse, N. Y.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to
PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
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CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-5-12m.

The Fleetwood Scroll Saw.

Price from $10 to $15.

THE FLEETWOOD SCROLL SAW should be in the hands of all amateurs.

Runs easy as a Sewing Machine.

Will readily saw 1 inch material. Send for Catalogue to

C. A. HEGE,
Salem, N. C.

☞ This Saw will be on exhibition at Raleigh and Salisbury Fairs.

HARVEY & JONES,
GENERAL WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA
July 17, 1873 29-12m

W. B. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1y.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists. [42

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED FOR THE Fall & Winter Trade
1873--'74.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!
THE NEW STOCK OF
Notions and Trimmings
JUST OPENED AT THE
Salem Notion Store,
SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF
Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,
HOSIERY,
KID, SILK AND COTTON GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS, CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF
GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,
OF ALL COLORS.

☞ OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

☞ Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.-44.

PANIC PRICES!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

A fine lot of **LADIES' FURS,**
KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES,
Perfumeries and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

Wines! Wines! Wines!
ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,

AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice
GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good crant, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY,
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18, 1873.—38-tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity.

November 6, 1873. [45.]

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the

BOOKSTORE.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., &c., At Panic Prices To Cash Buyers.

☞ Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873.

WHERE TO BUY
IS AN
IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessaries or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We hope that our many friends will accord to us the possession of the above requisites for good merchants, and with full determination to maintain our good name, and to inspire continued and increased confidence in our experience, fairness and devotion to business, we beg leave to announce the opening of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED,
AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS
EVER PUT INTO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful.
Dry Goods, largest assortment to be found.
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery, full lines for both sexes.
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck and Kid.
Musical Instruments, cheap to good.
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes, Morocco, Cloth, Calf and Kid, made expressely for us.
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, Evans and Burt's splendid Gaiters, Bay State Gaiters, Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including many styles for Boy's, Youths Misses and Children.
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for young and old, a very handsome line of these goods.
Umbrellas, from cheapest to very best.
Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.
Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.
Hardware, a very neat assortment of good Goods.
Crockery in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices.
Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes.
Oils, Kerosine and Linseed, by retail or by the bbl, at very low figures.
Leather, best French Calf Skins, best Sole.
J. W. Fries' No. 1 Upper and fine finished Calf Skins.

Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as PAINTS, OILS CLOTHS, FURNITURE CLOTHS, PATENT LEATHER, LAMPS, STONE WARE, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers.

We are aware of the scarcity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly.

With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44.

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers
IN PARTICULAR
AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING
DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,

Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil,	Patent Medicines,	Chrome Green,	Castor Oil,	Machine Oil,	Essences,
Sweet Oil,	Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,	Spices,	Ven. Red,	Cordial,
Turpentine,	Extracts,	Spanish Brown,	Liniment,	Window Glass,	Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails,	Sprigs,	Locks,	Hammers,	Spades,	Brier Hooks,
Clinch Nails,	Tacks,	Latches,	Axes,	Forks,	Hames,
Horse Shoe Nails,	Screws,	Saws,	Trace Chains,	Cutting Knives,	Whips,
Shoe Nails,	Hinges,	Hatchets,	Shovels,	Scythes,	Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you, ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight

Your humble Servants,
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,
WINSTON, N. C.
Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEAREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.
March 1873. LASH & HAIRSTON

Poetry.

THE CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

AIR—JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.

If you wish to make a pudding in which every one delights,
Of a dozen new laid eggs you must take the yelks and whites;
Beat them well up in a basin till they thoroughly combine,
And shred and chop some suet particularly fine.

Take a pound of well-stoned raisins, and a pound of currants dried,
A pound of powdered sugar, and a pound of peel beside;
Stir them all well up together with a pound of wheaten flour,
And let them stand and settle for a quarter of an hour.

Then tie the pudding in a cloth and put it in the pot—
Some people like the water cold and some prefer it hot;
But though I don't know which of these two methods I should praise,
I know it ought to boil an hour for every pound it weighs.

Oh! if I were Queen of France, or still better, Pope of Rome,
I'd have a Christmas pudding every day I dined at home;
And as for other puddings, whatsoever they might be,
Why those who like the nasty things could eat them all for me.

London Punch.

SANTA CLAUS.

On Christmas Eve, when the moon shone bright,
Nelly and Kate saw a wonderful sight
Where the fire had faded away;
A funny old man, with a pipe as funny.
A flowing white beard, and a face so sunny

That it gave the pale moonlight a golden glow,
And seemed to warm the glittering snow.
The funny old man was laden with toys,
And he tossed them down without any noise,
Till in beautiful heaps they lay.

Not a whit frightened were Nelly and Kate,
For they thought it a dream (it was so very late),
And they slept again, unaware.
The first crimson ray, when it came to tell
That Christmas had risen and all was well,

Saw Nelly and Kitty among the rest,
Happy, and loving and merry, and blest,
Taking their treasures from stockings and floor,
And thanking the giver a hundred times o'er,
But the ashes were gray and bare.

Humorous.

Dreams.

If a man dreams the devil is after him, it is a sign that he had better pay his subscription bill.

If he dreams of an earthquake, and a turmoil generally, it is a sign that he is going to get married.

If he (being a married man) dreams of some fearful mysterious danger, it is a sign that his mother-in-law is coming to spend a few days with her darling daughter.

If he dreams that his head is in danger, and that his hair falls out, it is a sign that he will have a quarrel with his wife.

If he dreams of being accosted by a strange man who insists on taking him with him, it is a sign that he had better know all the policemen.

If he dreams of speaking familiarly to a ghost with horns and tail, it is a sign that he had better reduce his liquor bill.

If he dreams of making a fool of himself, it is a true sign it is so.

Johnny's Confession.

At night Johnny climbed up to his mother's lap, and laying his head on her shoulder, said in a low, sorry tone: "I took that glass marble, mamma."

"I took it from the ground," said Johnny.

"Took it from whom?" asked his mother. "Did the ground go to the shop and buy it?"

Johnny tried to laugh at such a funny thought, but he could not.

"I saw it on the ground."

"What little boy had it before?"

"Asa May's it is, I guess," whispered Johnny.

"When you put out your hand to take it, did you forget, "Thou God seest me!" asked his mother. "Did you not hear a voice saying, 'don't Johnny, don't Johnny'?"

"I didn't hear it," said the little boy, sobbing, "I grabbed quick!"

A Keokuk lady, while engaged in the pursuit of her domestic duties, encountered a mouse in the flour barrel. Now, most ladies, under similar circumstances, would have uttered a few feminine shrieks and then sought safety in the garret. But this one possessed more than the ordinary degree of female courage. She summoned the hired man and told him to get the shot gun, call the bull dog, and station himself at a convenient distance. Then she climbed half way up the stairs and commenced to punch the flour barrel vigorously with a pole. Presently the mouse made its appearance and started across the floor. The bull dog at once went in pursuit. The man fired and the dog dropped dead. The lady fainted and fell down the stairs, and the hired man, thinking that she was killed, and fearing that he would be arrested for murder, lit out, and has not been seen since. The mouse escaped.

Andrew Jackson was once making a speech in a country village out West. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kendall, who sat beside him, whispered, "Tip 'em with a little Latin, General, they won't be satisfied without it." The "hero of New Orleans" instantly thought of a few phrases he knew, and, in a voice of thunder, wound up his speech by exclaiming: "E pluribus unum, Sine quæ non, Ne plus ultra, Multum in parvo." The effect was tremendous, and the shouts could be heard for miles.

A sea captain who was invited to confer with a society for evangelizing Africa was asked if the subjects of the King of Dahomey kept the Sabbath. "Yes," was the reply, "and everything else they lay hands on."

A Kansas pastor has wisely declined an addition of $100 to his salary, on the ground that the hardest part of his labor heretofore has been the collection of his salary, and it would kill him to undertake to collect a $100 more.

An Irishman has defined nothing to be "a footless stocking without a leg." A description by another Emeraldeer is better. "What is nothing?" he was asked. "Shut your eyes, and you'll see it," said Pat.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M,
" Air-line Junction,	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury,	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro,	8.15 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville,	11.17 "	3.12 "
" Burkville,	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond,	6.35 "	10.27 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville,	8.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro,	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury,	2.03 A. M.	6.06 "
Arrive Charlotte,	4.05 "	8.15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	8.20 P. M.	Arrive 11.38 P. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	10.00 "	" 9.30 "
" Raleigh,	1.40 A. M.	" 5.26 "
" Goldsboro,	2.30 "	" 4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem,		8.00 A. M.
Kernersville	8.36 A. M.	8.46
Friendship,	9.15	9.20
New Garden,	9.32	9.35
Salem Junction,	9.45	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro,	10.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		4.30 P. M.
Salem Junction,	4.39 P. M.	4.40
New Garden,	4.50	4.51
Friendship,	5.03	5.07
Kernersville,	5.37	5.39 P. M.
Salem,	6.25 P. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

THE BEST PAPER. TRY IT.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 29th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 3, 1874.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms $3 a year by mail. Discount to Clubs. Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

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Patents are obtained on the best terms, Models of New inventions and sketches examined and advice free. All patents are published in the Scientific American the week they issue. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

SALEM

Agricultural Works,

SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE,
G. T. GLASCOCK, } Proprietors.

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight.—We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c,

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwitz's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted.

We will pay the higest market prices for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new,
Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few;
And when you have collected every one you can find,
Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind,
To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

'Tis there they make the new things out of the old,
Out of the sand they take something better than gold;
Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do,
CHEAP, SMOOTH, SUBSTANTIAL, Perfect and True,
At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not,
Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got;
They'll not charge you for merely looking around,
But hope to sell you something as soon as that something you have found,
At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
Nov. 27, 1873. 48

JOHN C. DAY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH

THOS. D. TOY & CO.,

Successors to KING & TOY,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 144 Main Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

July 17,-29-6m.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,

And Dealers in every variety of

Papers, Twines, Envelopes, GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,

1310 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

D. P. MAST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court House. 8-1y.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

P D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work.

The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

The General R. E. Lee Monument.

The colosal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Volentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country.—The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col. Jas. K. Edmondson, Chas. Davidson, and others, have, by permission, authorized the publication and sale of a perfect *life size* steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Joseph E. Johnson. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER. INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS. SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING. PALPITATION OF THE HEART. HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA. HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM. COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

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